

COTTAM & CO.

Have Received
A Shipment of American
BOOTS & SHOES
From the Celebrated American
Boot and Shoe Syndicate.
EXCELLENT VALUE!
MODERATE PRICE!

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS
ORIENTAL AGENCY.

Sole Agents for the
UNITED ASBESTOS COM-
PANY, LTD. LONDON,
DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.
General Agents.

NEW SERIES No. 750. 日九月十日三十二年光

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.

大英

號三十月一十英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000
Paid up Capital \$34,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—

D. Gillies, Esq.

J. T. Laid, Esq. Chow Fung Shanz, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
Acting Chief Manager,
GEO. MUNRO.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 4 per Cent.
On Current Account, Daily Balances 2 per
Cent per Annum.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1897. [1]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$800,000
RESERVE & LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS \$800,000
RESERVE FUND \$375,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 4 per cent per
Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent.
" " " " " 3 1/2
" " " " " 3
" " " " " 2 1/2
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1897. [31]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

ST. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Chairman.

Hon. J. J. BILL-IRVING—Deputy Chairman.

C. Beurmann, Esq.

G. D. Bolding, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.

G. B. Dodwell, Esq. R. L. Richardson, Esq.

R. M. Gray, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.

David Gobby, Esq. N. A. Sieba, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent
per Annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent per Annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per Cent per Annum.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1897. [18]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1897. [19]

INSURANCES.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are pleased to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [23]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TALES \$60,000. \$823,333.33.

EQUAL TO \$30,000.00.

RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

LAI SIM, Esq. LO YEEU MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 19th September, 1896. [26]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company are prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS on all parts of the world
etc. Policies granted on all parts of the world
payable at any of its Agents.

CHAU-TSEUNG VAT,

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1894. [20]

SONSONIC.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG, No. 1, 165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Queen's Street, on TUESDAY, the 12th
instant, at 8 (or 8.30) p.m.; precisely. Visiting
Brothers are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1897. [20]

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(10)

FOR STREAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
JAPAN, &c.	Canton	D. C. Gregor, R.N.R., Daylight, 14th Nov	Freight or Passage. via SHANGHAI.
SHANGHAI	Ganges	T. F. Creary	Above 14th Nov.... Freight or Passage.
JAPAN	Verao	C. H. S. Tocque, R.N.R., Noon, 16th Nov.	Freight or Passage. (Passing through the Island Sea.)
LONDON &c.	Ascona	W. D. Mudie, R.N.R., Noon, 18th Nov.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON &c.	Manila	R. S. Haddock, R.N.R., About 25th Nov.	Freight or Passage.
Straits and BOMBAY	Kalsar & Head, S. Bacham	About 27th Nov.... Freight or Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent,

Hongkong, 13th November, 1897.

[5]



W. POWELL & CO.

HIGH CLASS

SILKS

SUITABLE FOR THE BALL ROOM, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1897.

[10]

CURRY

AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL

Intimations.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Best Qualities of ASBESTOS Goods and PACKINGS.

HYDRAULIC and SELF LUBRICATING PIPES of all kinds.

"VICTOR" METALLIC BOILER JOINTS.

ASBESTOS SALAMANDER BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION of the best qualities.

ESTIMATES given for every DESCRIPTION of WORK.

SUPERINTENDENT..... THOS. SKINNER.

1245] DODWELL CARLILL & CO., General Agents.

HONGKONG SMOKING CONCERT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
(adjourned from the 8th instant) will be
held in the CITY HALL on MONDAY, the 13th
instant, at 5.30 P.M.

E. W. MITCHELL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1897. [1700]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against
purchasing from Messrs. BENNERTZ & CO. or from any one claiming through or
under them the Chinese Government steamer
"NINGCHOW," now at anchor in the Harbour
of Hongkong, or from advancing to the said
Steamer, her apparel, or furniture and also from
chartering the said Steamer to Messrs. BEN-
NERTZ & CO., or any one acting
on their behalf, say Money upon the said
Steamer, her apparel, or furniture and also from
chartering the said Steamer to Messrs. BEN-
NERTZ & CO., dated the 16th day of April,
1896, having been cancelled by the Chinese
Government.

The Chinese Government will not recognise
any transfer of or dealings with the said
steamer or any tea for repairs, or otherwise,
hereon effected without their knowledge and
consent.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1897.

H. L. DENNYS,

Solicitor for the Chinese Government,
the Owners of the s.s. Ningchow.

NOTICE.

M. R. H. KAMMEL has been Admitted a
Partner in the Medical Hall.

E. NIEDHARDT.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1897. [1-m 166]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FINAL BONUS of 21 per cent on CON-
TRIBUTIONS and a DIVIDEND of
\$16 per Share for the year 1896, will be PAY-
ABLE on THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

WARANTS may be had on application at
the OFFICE of the SOCIETY on and after that
date.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1897. [1-m 166]

W. BREWER & CO.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE

XMAS CARDS.

NEW SELECTION.

JUST RECEIVED.	

<tbl_r cells="2

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.

Today's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain G. A. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1897.

[1712]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. (UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT).

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"TRIESTE,"

Captain A. Mitts, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November 1897.

[1714]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CANTON,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From Italy, ex S.S. *Suley*.

From Madras, ex S.S. *Secunda*.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst. at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be affected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1897.

[1715]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENEARN,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

Notice will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damage and/or shortages not later than the 27th instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th instant at 11 A.M.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1897.

[1713]

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES & SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct, first hand, imported to wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LIST, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brandy, in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 13th October, 1897.

Intimation.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARASPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

G.T.M. O'BRIEN made magnificent orations on his gold loan proposition, and pulverised the meek and modest men who knew what they were talking about but had not the Irishman's "gift of the gab." And his speech costs us now, at 1s. 1*id*. to the dollar, \$1,222,195.42.

How is this figure determined? The Government statistics, published on the application of the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD, are very clear, in the form he specified. In 1887 a gold loan of £200,000 was raised, and has been repaid year by year at the rate of £7,072 per annum, plus interest at four per cent on outstanding sum, and these payments have gradually risen from £44,655 to £66,075, because the dollar was 3s. 2d. in 1887 and fell to 2s. 1*id*. last year. For this year it is 1*id*. lower, and the payments due from the colony are about \$51,123, unless the dollar drops further. Nearly double what was contemplated. From these figures, however, we have omitted to deduct 1*id* per cent interest saved by conversion of the loan in 1894 from 4 per cent to 3*id* per cent. That saves some \$7,000 per annum at present, and of course as the loan is repaid by instalments there is decrease in the interest and in the saving thereon. The payment this year should therefore be about \$74,000 instead of the figure stated above.

Then there was another £200,000 loan in 1893, at 3*id* per cent. It was raised at the rate of 2s. 7*id*. per dollar, and the Colonial Secretary vented his sarcasm on the croakers (including the *Telegraph*) who suggested that the rate might fall below 2s. 6*id*. In fact, he confidently predicted a permanent recovery to 2s. 1*id*, and framed his Budget for the year at that rate. It is a pity he is not here now, that we might give him back his flouts and gibes; his Chief is still here, for a few months longer, but one might just as well pray to the "joss" in the Man Mo Temple of his high priest's misdeeds. The Colonial Treasurer, at Mr. WHITEHEAD's request, has furnished a tabular statement of this loan also, showing how the Colony has lost on its bet; the Government laid a rash wager that exchange would not fall, and calculated that the annual payments should be under \$10,000 in round figures. Now the betting is against us, and we paid last year \$127,000, at 2s. 2*id*, probably \$138,000 this year at 1s. 1*id*.

Of the first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned. The ancient proposition that "it is lawful to do evil that good may come" is not accepted in principle, but in practice it usually passes without serious opposition—when it has proved successful. But it is only a condoning of an offence, not an endorsement of a policy. To violate sound principles is bad, and though it may be excused where successful in its results; if its effects happen in any instance to be generally beneficial to all concerned, we overlook technical offences. But there is no justification for any violation of principle which does damage to all concerned. The ancient proposition that "it is lawful to do evil that good may come" is not accepted in principle, but in practice it usually passes without serious opposition—when it has proved successful. But it is only a condoning of an offence, not an endorsement of a policy. To violate sound principles is bad, and though it may be excused where successful in its results; if its effects happen in any instance to be generally beneficial to all concerned, we overlook technical offences. But there is no justification for any violation of principle which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned. The ancient proposition that "it is lawful to do evil that good may come" is not accepted in principle, but in practice it usually passes without serious opposition—when it has proved successful. But it is only a condoning of an offence, not an endorsement of a policy. To violate sound principles is bad, and though it may be excused where successful in its results; if its effects happen in any instance to be generally beneficial to all concerned, we overlook technical offences. But there is no justification for any violation of principle which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This £140,000 at to-day's rate of exchange (which has been the rate most of this year) is roughly \$1,435,000. That is what we have paid which does damage to all concerned.

The first loan £60,000 has been repaid, leaving the Colony indebted to the extent of £140,000 on the two, as only a trifling has been put into the sinking fund of the second loan. This

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.

THE UNION MINING CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the company's office at noon to-day. Mr. D. Gillies, president, and there were also present Messrs. W. R. Loxley and J. H. Lewis (Directors), J. B. Duncan (Secretary) A. P. Stokes (company's solicitor), G. C. Cox, E. C. George, Hart Buck, S. A. Bhambhani, M. A. Polashwalla and Cawasji Edaji.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the business of this meeting, as you are aware, is to confirm the resolutions passed at our extraordinary general meeting held on 27th October last. As I have nothing in the way of news to give you as regards the mines, I shall not detain you and shall proceed at once with the following resolutions for confirmation:

That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that James Berwick Duncan, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a new Company, to be named The Pugion Mining Company, Limited, with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have already been prepared with the privy and approval of the Directors of this Company.

That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company of the first part and its Liquidator of the second part and the new Company of the third part be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized, pursuant to Section 149 of the Companies Ordinance, 1865, to enter into an agreement with such New Company when incorporated in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

Mr. Hart Buck—I should like to ask if any alteration in the voting power of shareholders of preference shares has been made since the last meeting.

The Chairman—An alteration has been made in accordance with the resolutions of the last meeting that one ordinary shareholder will have one vote for every ten shares and preference shareholders one for every forty, because the preference shares represent only dollars. But as an ordinary share represents eight dollars, an ordinary shareholder obtains a vote for \$80. I think in this case that the ordinary shareholders are put very much in the same position as the shareholders who subscribed for \$30,000.

Mr. Hart Buck—I quite understand, Mr. Chairman, the position of the shareholders in this matter and as a holder of ordinary shares I have certain sympathy with the preference shareholders. At the same time the preference shareholders should not have their voting power cut down. The preference shareholders took their shares on certain conditions and they propose to keep to their rights. Now you propose to take away their rights and give them no voice in the matter. In fact I will move an amendment that the preference shareholders be given one vote for twenty instead of forty shares.

After a short pause no one seconded the amendment.

Mr. Hart Buck—This is a very small meeting and I consider this rather an important matter. Mr. Lewis—Do you notice the meeting has been convened to confirm the resolutions?

Mr. Hart Buck—We cannot help that. Still I shall protest on account of the preference shareholders.

The Chairman—Well, Mr. Hart Buck, nobody has seconded your amendment, but still the directors are most anxious to satisfy the preference shareholders in this matter, and to show you that they will do so I have much pleasure in seconding your amendment.

Or being put to the vote, the amendment was carried by four votes to three.

The Chairman—I shall now put the resolutions to the meeting, as read by me and passed at the last meeting, for confirmation.

All present voted in favour of the resolutions.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the resolutions having been confirmed the necessary steps to carry them into effect will be taken on Monday.

The Chairman then read a circular which he said would be sent to shareholders on Monday. This circular stated that the new company would be formed with a nominal capital of \$50,000, divided into 50,000 ordinary shares of \$1 each and 30,000 shares of \$1 each.

After reading the circular the Chairman said—This notice will be duly issued on Monday and I desire that shareholders of ordinary and preference shares will lose no time in filling them and sending in their applications as directed in the form.

Mr. George suggested that those who had not their shares in their own names should be entitled to a certain time to transfer.

The Chairman replied that if any difficulty should arise on the part of the shareholders, when they sent in their applications they would be treated by the Liquidator as if they went in before the time.

The Chairman thanked the shareholders for their attendance and the meeting then adjourned.

A CRICKET EVIL.

It is degrading to an honorable profession, and the sooner it is disengaged from by those who have it at their command to effectively frown the better. It seems to be looked upon in the ranks of some of the country professionals that the moment one or other of them has done anything a little out of the way in the way of brilliancy, off should come all the brother professionals' cricket caps, and that the said brother professionals should, caps in hand, mix among the spectators and supplicants for pennies with all the grace and felicity of an Italian organ grinder grinning to a Disney-lane crowd. The master this season has overstepped itself; it has become an absurdity. Even if the spectators and the public at large were satisfied that the actions of the brother professionals who pass the hat were wholly disinterested, which, by the way, the average man is not at all so sure of, there is the excuse, now, looked-at-from-the-professional's standpoint, is it good policy that the mercenary side of a professional's play should be glaringly brought before the spectators of those who have already paid money to see that play. The people know that a player receives sound compensation for his pains and skill. If he does anything extra, brilliant, third is his talent money. Surely, he should be satisfied with his ordinary pay, his talent money, and the pride of doing a deed that brings to his club and self honor and glory, which after all is the true sportsman's way of looking at the matter. If it is thought that he deserves extra reward, it is not the place of his brother professionals to say so, nor of their own initiative to take the steps to obtain it. This rubbing round with a hat is negro ministerial on the sands form, it is demeaning and disgraceful, and if players persist in their club authorities should take the matter firmly in hand and put a stop to a rapidly growing scandal.—*Per Moli Gassini.*

CURIOS MISTAKE OF THE GOVERNOR.

I reside in Hongkong, China, and am called the truthful one. I tell of all that happens but from fact I never run.

So I tell in simple language what I know about the fuss.

That burst upon the Colony, the Council and on us.

But first I would remark that it is not a proper plan

for a big Colonial Governor to sell his fellow man.

And by telegraphing whoppers, just to make his message sweet,

To say that "Chater promises" to tax us when his meet.

Now no one could be better, or more loved by one and all,

Than our unofficial member, Mr. Chater, known as Paul.

And we all rejoiced exceedingly when news arrived that he

Had reaped his just reward and had been dubbed a C.M.G.

But the Governor or he published, in the Government Gazette,

A mass of correspondence, and it put us in a pit,

For among the honest and sensible presented to our sight,

Was a very curious statement brought thus suddenly to light.

Then the press arose in majestic, and said it spoke for all,

And pointed with its finger (metaphorical) at Paul.

And called him lots of nasty names, and even hinted he

Had sold the Hongkong public for the price of C.M.G.

When the Council next assembled, the Governor did say,

That he really must apologize to one and all that day,

And he straightway cleared our member from the imputation base;

But his language was not kindly to the papers of the place,

Then the public and the papers, when they saw how they'd been done,

Said nasty things of someone, but our Paul was not that one;

And that is how we come to say the letters C.M.G.

To the heading of our poem are appropriate, you see.

We want no envious statements in official telegrams,

These things should be confined to facts; we had enough of crams.

When Governor Sir William went and wined to Joseph C.

And almost made us lose our faith in Chater, C.M.G.

GILAH.

PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mauli, November 9th.

Things are in a bad state here (Philippines). Pedro de Riveria (Captain General) is now playing his last card arming the natives, giving them a short course of drill, promising them better pay than they get (or rather don't get, they wish they did). Then on pretence of sending them to another place to go through more debt they are put to the front. This, and the chances being that they will not get pay promised when due, will be apt to make them chuckle up and join the rebels armed, and by the Spaniards too!

The Army treasury is said to be very nearly empty and when they ask for tenders for the supply of provisions for the troops the wily contractor figuratively "puts his thumb upon his nose and spreads his fingers out." He has been there before, or knows a man who has. They say one has been struck to the tune of about \$60,000—and feel assit he will have to write it off.

SHANGHAI COTTON TRADE REPORT.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s report of 4th November says—Business has been as slack here for the past two months that the majority of those engaged in this trade seem to have fallen fully into the opportunity afforded by the Autumnal Rains of securing a little recreation, and after the trying times they have gone through no one can judge of them. Not although business, so far as actual transaction, is concerned, has continued as bad as can be, there are signs of an early revival in the shape of a demand from the Northern markets. These are reported to be in an exceptionally healthy state and order, accompanied by the necessary funds, and said to be already here. Buying is being delayed until the last moment in order to recure every advantage, but with the present outlook for Exchange further delay is anything but promising. No doubt, therefore, within the next few days the enquiries that have been more frequent recently will be accounted for, and it will be possible to quote more business doing in our next. In the meanwhile, the tightness in the native money market may account to some extent for the delay in commencing operations, as the merchants are able to employ their money profitably here in the way of short loans.

The Two auction was suspended yesterday, and as the Yau-Long sale to-day was considerably reduced in quantity, the rise in prices there is sufficiently accounted for.

As regards the home markets, Manchester does not respond as rapidly as might be expected to the decline in cotton, and prices for the most part remain out of reach of gold-buoy operators here, even with Exchange at current rates but 8 to 10 per cent out at the forward quotations offered at present. Cotton is now quoted \$3.60 in Liverpool. The export of plain cotton from Manchester last month at length shows a substantial falling off, 58,917 million yards, making the total for the ten months 360 million yards, against 377 millions in 1896 and 316 million yards in 1895. The yarn shipments were 6,000 bales to Japan, 1,700 bales to Hongkong and 600 bales for India.

There is no particular news of the markets in America, and so far as we can learn nothing has been done.

According to the latest mail advice the shipments to this market for this year, up to the 13th September, amounted to 114,293 bales,

including shipments from New England Mills during the same period in 1896, when about six months supply had to be carried over for the new season.

LOCAL MILLS.—The annual meeting of the International Cotton Spinners' Company, Limited was held to-day, at which it was decided to pay a dividend of 4 per cent. It was also decided to issue the shares for the balance of the authorized capital, making it £1,500,000, and permission was obtained from the shareholders to raise £1,000,000 on debentures, in order to meet the present overdraft and to put a further £500,000.

DEATH OF THE WUCHANG TAOTAI.

The Wuchang Taotai, one of the most prominent pro-foreign officials of the old school, died suddenly on the 24th October. China thus loses one of the most valuable of the agents of steady and cautious but resolute advancement—too few, and he will be sadly missed. For some years he had been secretary and foreign adviser to Chang Chih-tung, and at different times has been in charge of the Hanyang Iron Works and Wuchang Cotton Mills. The *North China Daily News* says it would probably be true to say that none of the foreign enterprises undertaken by the Viceroy have been carried out without Taotai Taotai. A native of the Fukien province, he had spent many years in America and spoke and wrote English with ease. He was a man of considerable natural ability, and was fully in sympathy with foreign methods and the need for China to learn them. Such success as the Viceroy's many foreign schemes have had is due very largely to Taotai Taotai's wisdom and sympathy. It was he to whom the foreigners applied whether to urge upon the Viceroy some reform or to obtain protection against the dull but corrupt official by whom their work for the Viceroy was being hindered and nullified. Whilst the Hsiangyang was shot over the arms, back and hands. Four Burmans were killed and eight captured, of whom five are wounded. The prisoners have made a full confession of the crime, stating they believed the Hsiangyang bore a charmed life and that British bullets could not touch him. Two prominent Burmans are being arrested on the supposition of having instigated the plot.

RANGOON, October 14th.

Further particulars of the Mandalay raid leave, absolutely no doubt that the object of the Hsiangyang and his band was to capture the palace and drive the British out. It is a large order seeing there is a garrison of over 2,000 men in the Fort. In the fight Major Dobble was assisted by his wife and sister-in-law, Miss Hogg, the former bringing ammunition and the latter swords. Later on a chaotic and an orderly, though only armed with lathes, gallantly attacked the rebels, both men being wounded. When the alarm was given Captain Carrick, Lieutenant Simpson, Calton and Patington were first to arrive. There with a few officers came up with the band at the gate of the Fort, where a fight ensued. Here it was that the Hsiangyang was shot.

Mr. Wilson was cut over the arms, back and hands. Four Burmans were killed and eight captured, of whom five are wounded. The prisoners have made a full confession of the crime, stating they believed the Hsiangyang bore a charmed life and that British bullets could not touch him. Two prominent Burmans are being arrested on the supposition of having instigated the plot.

RANGOON, October 15th.

A Military Court of Enquiry, under the presidency of Captain Verstege, Royal Scots, has assembled at Mandalay for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the recent disturbance at Fort Dufferin. The facts are now very plain.

The leader of the band was a Hsiangyang named Uwiashla, who believed, and indeed others to believe, that he was the Seikya Prince, a famous Burman drowned in the Irrawaddy 70 years ago. About a year ago he was expected to the Police Station at Mandalay, but the attack did not come off. He then left Mandalay, returning some months ago. A few days before the raid on Fort Dufferin he collected a number of followers, who believed in his miraculous powers, and laid his plans to seize the Fort and Palace, intending to ascend the throne. Several of his followers were old men and several had previously been concerned in dacoities. The authorities are of opinion that others besides the men who actually followed the Hsiangyang were concerned in the conspiracy. It is evident from the arrest of non-participants made to-day that one of those arrested is Oh Woon, an Ex-Minister of King Thibaw, and another a ruby merchant.

Mr. Wilson's injured hand has had to be amputated.

RANGOON, October 16th.

A Military Court of Enquiry, under the presidency of Captain Verstege, Royal Scots, has assembled at Mandalay for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the recent disturbance at Fort Dufferin. The facts are now very plain.

The leader of the band was a Hsiangyang named Uwiashla, who believed, and indeed others to believe, that he was the Seikya Prince, a famous Burman drowned in the Irrawaddy 70 years ago. About a year ago he was expected to the Police Station at Mandalay, but the attack did not come off. He then left Mandalay, returning some months ago. A few days before the raid on Fort Dufferin he collected a number of followers, who believed in his miraculous powers, and laid his plans to seize the Fort and Palace, intending to ascend the throne. Several of his followers were old men and several had previously been concerned in dacoities. The authorities are of opinion that others besides the men who actually followed the Hsiangyang were concerned in the conspiracy. It is evident from the arrest of non-participants made to-day that one of those arrested is Oh Woon, an Ex-Minister of King Thibaw, and another a ruby merchant.

Mr. Wilson's injured hand has had to be amputated.

RANGOON, October 17th.

A Military Court of Enquiry, under the presidency of Captain Verstege, Royal Scots, has assembled at Mandalay for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the recent disturbance at Fort Dufferin. The facts are now very plain.

The leader of the band was a Hsiangyang named Uwiashla, who believed, and indeed others to believe, that he was the Seikya Prince, a famous Burman drowned in the Irrawaddy 70 years ago. About a year ago he was expected to the Police Station at Mandalay, but the attack did not come off. He then left Mandalay, returning some months ago. A few days before the raid on Fort Dufferin he collected a number of followers, who believed in his miraculous powers, and laid his plans to seize the Fort and Palace, intending to ascend the throne. Several of his followers were old men and several had previously been concerned in dacoities. The authorities are of opinion that others besides the men who actually followed the Hsiangyang were concerned in the conspiracy. It is evident from the arrest of non-participants made to-day that one of those arrested is Oh Woon, an Ex-Minister of King Thibaw, and another a ruby merchant.

Mr. Wilson's injured hand has had to be amputated.

RANGOON, October 18th.

A Military Court of Enquiry, under the presidency of Captain Verstege, Royal Scots, has assembled at Mandalay for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the recent disturbance at Fort Dufferin. The facts are now very plain.

The leader of the band was a Hsiangyang named Uwiashla, who believed, and indeed others to believe, that he was the Seikya Prince, a famous Burman drowned in the Irrawaddy 70 years ago. About a year ago he was expected to the Police Station at Mandalay, but the attack did not come off. He then left Mandalay, returning some months ago. A few days before the raid on Fort Dufferin he collected a number of followers, who believed in his miraculous powers, and laid his plans to seize the Fort and Palace, intending to ascend the throne. Several of his followers were old men and several had previously been concerned in dacoities. The authorities are of opinion that others besides the men who actually followed the Hsiangyang were concerned in the conspiracy. It is evident from the arrest of non-participants made to-day that one of those arrested is Oh Woon, an Ex-Minister of King Thibaw, and another a ruby merchant.

Mr. Wilson's injured hand has had to be amputated.

RANGOON, October 19th.

A Military Court of Enquiry, under the presidency of Captain Verstege, Royal Scots, has assembled at Mandalay for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the recent disturbance at Fort Dufferin. The facts are now very plain.

The leader of the

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



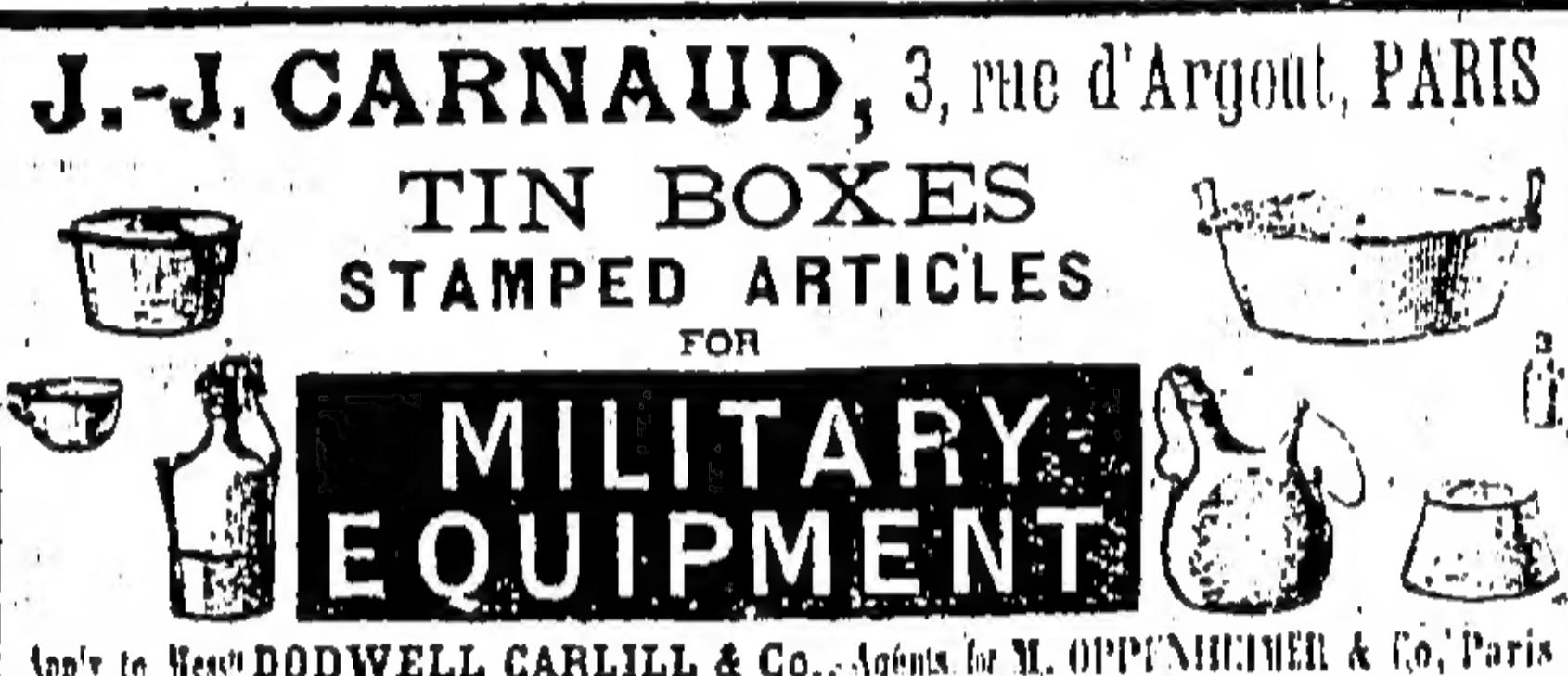
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
HAKATA MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	[MONDAY, 15th November, at 4 P.M.]
IDZUMI MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	[FRIDAY, 19th November, at 4 P.M.]
SENDAI MARU	VLADIVOSTOK, VIA SHANGHAI; CHIFOO, CHERMULU, NAGASAKI; FUSAN and GRENAN.	[FRIDAY, 19th November, at 4 P.M.]
TOKIO MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	[MONDAY, 23rd November, at 4 P.M.]
KAMAGAWA MARU	MARSELLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA STRAITS (Transhipping Cargo for JAVA PORTS), COLOMBO and PORT SAID.	[FRIDAY, 26th November, at 4 P.M.]
OMI MARU	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.	[FRIDAY, 26th November, at 4 P.M.]
HIRUSHIMA MARU	BOMBAY, VIA SINAPORE (Transhipping Cargo for Java Ports), and COLOMBO.	[TUESDAY, 30th November, at Noon.]

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7 Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,
Manager. [1664]

Hongkong, 12th November, 1897



Amusement.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMENADE CONCERT.

A PROMENADE CONCERT will be held at the VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, in Honour of the STRAITS, SHANGHAI, and HONGKONG CRICKETERS.

The following vocalists have kindly promised to assist:—Mrs. Dixy, Mr. Mrs. C. H. Grace, Mr. S. H. Sonerton, and Mr. R. Bentley. The programme will also include

GYMNASTIC AND MILITARY DISPLAY BY VOLUNTEERS.

THE CELEBRATED SCAMP MINSTRELS.

By kind permission of Colonel Gordon and Officers, the Band of the West Yokohama Regiment, under Mr. W. G. Bentley, A.R.C.M., will play during the evening.

A special train will run a quarter of an hour after the concert.

ADMISSION:—\$1.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. Robinson and Co.'s Music Warehouse.

G. T. CROOK,
Hon. Secretary,

H.K.V.C. RECREATION CLUB

Hongkong, 9th November, 1897. [1704]

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 465.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1897, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 30th October, 1897. [1695]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 13th day of November, 1897, at 3 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Macpherson Street, East Point, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 99 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

AT
WALDIVOSTOK
ON
MONDAY, the 22nd November, 1897.

THE Russian Steamer

"VLADIMIR,"

1,54 tons built 1887, built at FLENSBURG in 1887, and when stranded on the rocks near CAPE GAMMOV, about 42 miles South of WALDIVOSTOK, on the 1st August, WILL BE SOLD, as she lies, on the above date, for account of the owners.

For further particulars apply to

MURKIN, KUNST, & ALBERS,
Waldviostok.

H. WORES,
Kob.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1897. [1707]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA."

Captain Hodges, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1897. [1709]

"BEN LINE" OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"BENLEIDI."

Captain Farquhar, will be despatched as above TOMORROW, the 12th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1897. [1694]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MARIE JEBSEN."

A. Bendixen, Master, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 15th instant.

To be followed by the
SS. "FALDON HILL" on or about 5th Nov.
SS. "FERNDALE" on or about 5th Dec.
SS. "YARROWDALE" on or about 5th Dec.

For Freight, apply to
SHewan, TOME & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1897. [1699]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENELAUS."

Captain Towell, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 16th instant.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1897. [1692]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain J. S. Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1897. [1710]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR."

Captain K. H. Sonberg, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1897. [1702]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.

THE Company's Steamship

"MEMNON."

Captain Mogridge, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1897. [1711]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"HOHENZOLLERN."

Captain H. Bleeker, will leave for the above Ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.

For further Particulars apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1897. [1703]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"BAYERN."

Captain E. Pabst, to leave with the outward German Mail about TUESDAY, the 16th instant, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival.

For further Particulars apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1897. [1703]

SHIPPING.

SAILING VESSEL.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE S.S. A. J. American ship

"ABNER COBURN."

Captain M. L. Park, is loading here for the above port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1897. [1747]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 ft. American ship

"NEW YORK."

Peabody, Master, shortly expected here, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHewan, TOME & Co.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1897. [1625]

FOR BALTIMORE.

THE American bark

"ST. KATHERINE."

McIntosh, Master, shortly expected here from Shanghai, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1897. [1602]

PUBLIC AUCTION

AT
WALDIVOSTOK

ON
MONDAY, the 22nd November, 1897.

THE Russian Steamer

"VLADIMIR,"

1,54 tons built 1887, built at FLENSBURG

in 1887, and when stranded on the rocks near

CAPE GAMMOV, about 42 miles South of

WALDIVOSTOK, on the 1st August, WILL

BE SOLD, as she lies, on the above date, for

account of the owners.

For further particulars apply to

MURKIN, KUNST, & ALBERS,

Waldviostok.

H. WORES,

Kob.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1897. [1707]

Shipping.